

The Holt County Sentinel.

48TH YEAR.

OREGON, MISSOURI, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1913.

NUMBER 41.

COUNTY COURT MATTERS.

The February Term of the Holt County Court a Busy One.

The February term of the county court is the first of the regular terms of the year, and as it is the time set by the statutes to make settlement with the overseers, and if they have made good, the court may reappoint. In looking over the list of appointments, it will be seen that quite a number have proven themselves the right fellows in the right place—as the court reappointed them.

In addition to this, the court makes its annual assessment of the railroad, telegraph and telephone properties, which requires time, and strict attention to the business.

Assessor Ramsay filed his appointment of William Fitzmaurice as deputy assessor, and the court "O. K." it.

The value of the main line of the K. C. St. Joseph & Council Bluffs railroad line was fixed at \$10,000 per mile and the sidetracks at \$10,000 per mile. The Nodaway and Tarkio Valley roads were valued at \$7,000 per mile each.

	From	To
Fortes depot	\$ 400	\$ 750
Forest City depot	900	900
Higelow depot	500	800
Napier depot	800	900
Napier tank	1,000	1,500
Craig depot	600	900
Corning depot	700	900
Corning tank	500	700
Mound City depot	600	800
Maitland depot	600	800
Maitland tank	500	700
Tarkio Valley Branch:		
Corning water tank	500	700
Corning coal shutles	200	200
Corning section house	200	200
Nodaway Valley Branch:		
Napier section house	200	300
Napier dwelling	100	200
Napier coal shutles	2,000	2,000
Napier roundhouse	500	700

The St. Joseph & Nebraska railroad was assessed at \$15,000 per mile; section house, depot and car house at \$1,800; movable property and rolling stock at \$35,000.

The Atchison & Nebraska main line and sidetracks at \$45,000 per mile including the east half of the Rulo bridge. Fixed and miscellaneous property at \$1,200; rolling stock at \$20,000.

The Oregon Interurban railroad was assessed at \$700 per mile and its miscellaneous property at \$800.

The various telephone and telegraph companies, of which there are nine different companies, were assessed at the customary valuation of about \$15 per mile for poles and \$7 per mile for wire. The instruments, of which there are some 1,500, were assessed at \$5 each. There are some 1,700 miles of wire in the county and 325 miles of poles. There are 20 miles of cables and 5 switchboards.

County Highway Engineer Peret approved the concrete culverts built by John King. He was also instructed to buy the material and cause to be erected at as early a date as possible the following steel bridges:

90-foot span near Abe Showwater's, near Craig.

30-foot span near J. E. Taylor's in Forbes township.

10-foot span near the J. F. Mead place in Forbes township.

The court set aside the sum of \$2,000 for the construction of these bridges.

Owing to the ravages of the Missouri river, on the lands of Charles McAfee, Mrs. S. E. Taylor, R. N. Taylor, E. McWilliams and Wm. Baker, the court ordered an erroneous assessment for the years 1908-1912, on these lands.

Superintendent Carson, in charge of the county infirmary, filed his last quarterly settlement, showing the receipts to have been \$979.37 and the expenditures \$988.15.

The court received 15 applications for the position of superintendent of the poor farm, and after a dozen or more ballots, Chris. Fuhrman proved the lucky fellow, at an annual salary of \$250, and his bond was fixed at \$2,000.

There were but two applicants for the position of county physician, and their bids were \$100 each. The court decided that the applicants, Dr. C. L. Evans and Dr. W. C. Proud should decide the fight between themselves and decide by lot. Two slips of paper were prepared—one was written, "You are left," on the other, "county physician." Dr. Evans drew the former and of course Dr. Proud won the prize.

The court ordered its warrant in the sum of \$1,212.07 for the care of its inmate at the St. Joseph asylum for

the first six months of the present year.

Bertha Sipes, who was recently admitted to the insane asylum, was found to have a sufficient estate, and it was ordered that she be placed on the roll as a private patient.

Circuit Clerk Dunham filed his report of jurors' certificates drawn for the January term, \$302.30; criminal cost bills, \$68.78; fees collected, \$199.75.

J. M. Hibbard, recorder, reported fees collected during the year 1912, \$1,766.

County Clerk Zeller filed his report of fees earned during quarter ending Dec. 31, 1912, at \$1,149.68; clerk and deputy hire, \$595.31; excess of fees paid into the office, \$554.37.

A Good Showing.

In the proceedings of the county court it will be seen that Mr. Seaborn Carson filed his report for the fourth quarter of the fiscal year ending February 1st, as superintendent of the county infirmary. It will be his last report as such officer, having been elected as county treasurer.

Mr. Carson succeeded his father to the position in February, 1901, having served the county in this position for the past nine years. In all those years he the superintendent and his wife as the matron proved themselves not only thoroughly competent, but there was that kindly, considerate nature in them that made them dear and highly esteemed by those who were so unfortunate as to become their care.

They have applied business methods to their management of the institution and brought its every detail to a science, and so successfully have they been that it is practically self-sustaining, when the personal properties are taken into account. They have brought the cost of maintenance down to the very minimum, and yet at the same time make the inmates comfortable in every way with plenty of good comfortable apparel and an abundance of wholesome food, and faultlessly clean apartments. Mr. Carson's last year's management shows the following:

Receipts.	Expended.
\$ 301.00.....1st qr.....	\$ 568.06
627.97.....2d qr.....	500.73
681.78.....3d qr.....	414.72
979.37.....4th qr.....	698.15

\$2,500.12.....	\$2,271.66
Supt.'s salary.....	300.00
Matron's salary.....	200.00

Cost of maintenance.....	181.54
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There are now nine inmates, all males. Thomas Sweeney, now 80 years of age, has been an inmate for 23 years; Sanford Noland, age 71, has been at the infirmary for 17 years. The following is the roster:

Nativity.	Age.
Joseph Cox.....Va.....	76
Sanford Noland.....Mo.....	71
Sam'l Gilbert.....Eng.....	60
Chas. Taylor.....Ill.....	62
Jas. Harvey.....Ind.....	63
Chas. McCoy.....Ky.....	64
Thos. Sweeney.....Ireland.....	80
E. Sauer.....Ger.....	77
Willis Craig.....Mo.....	41

The new superintendent, Mr. Fuhrman, and his wife, we believe will prove a most excellent selection, and all the people can reasonably ask will be to continue the excellent standard as set by his predecessors, Mr. and Mrs. Carson.

Wins High Honors.

Miss Dorothy Kaucher, who was the valedictorian of the St. Joseph Central High school class of 1910, and who is now a sophomore in the State University at Columbia, is maintaining the high standard of scholarship which she established in her high school work in St. Joseph. Statistics recently completed at the university show that she was one of the "high honors" students of the freshman class on 1911-12. There were only a few of these students in the large body of freshmen. To attain "high honors" students had to do more than 22 per cent excess credit work during the term.

Miss Dorothy is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Kaucher, who is the chief clerk of the St. Joseph division of the railway mail service. He was born in Oregon, and his wife is a daughter of the late Jacob Mumm, of Mound City. Miss Dorothy's many friends and relatives in Holt county are truly proud of the honors that are coming to her.

—The burden of the testimony of the financiers before the Senate investigating committee has been a defense of the divine right of money.

CLOSE TO TWO MILLION MARK

Review of the Realty Transactions of Holt County for the Year 1912.

The value of the real estate in Holt county which exchanged hands during the year 1912 is \$54,220 greater than that during the year 1911, and was \$22,780 larger for the last year of the month than for the same period in 1911. They was some \$200,000 more in March, 1911, than in March, 1912, but this loss was made up and passed during April, May and June, 1912, and by the gains made in these months, the total sales passed the 1911 mark.

The month of March is always the month in which the heaviest deals are consummated, and in 1912, they aggregated \$464,553. During July the sales amounted to \$435,530 and was the lightest of the year.

The releases also showed a healthy tone, and exceeded those of 1911, by a handsome figure; those of 1912 amounted to \$982,843, while those of 1911 were \$579,807.

There were 600 warranty transactions during the year, with an average value of \$3,011 for each deal, the average being \$3,000 less than the year previous.

There were 428 trust deeds filed with a total value of \$910,182, or an average value of \$2,149.

The total warranty deeds filed were 606; trust deeds, 428; chattel mortgages, 20; the value of the chattel mortgages totaled, \$298,500, an average value of \$481.

The heaviest land deal during the year was that of Robert Smith to Wm. F. Bragg and Lucy A. Munn; 370 acres in 61, 39, near Higelow, for \$45,000.

Mrs. Chresting Metcalf to Wm. and Henry Metcalf, interest in lands in 6, 62, 37, for \$11,592.

W. S. Thomson and J. F. Bridgman to Fred Lawrence, lands in 22, 62, 39, \$37,000.

Among some of the other big deals were those of Geo. Gelvin, 160 acres, 4 miles east of Oregon, sold to Mart Graham at \$150 per acre.

Jennie Simmons and Birdie Wagner sold to Chas. Childers 120 acres of land adjoining the present farm of Mr. Childers for \$106.66 per acre. This farm is without any improvements to speak of, hence the consideration paid is for the raw land.

T. C. Dungan sold 144 acres to Ernest Oppenlander and Fred Hoffmann for \$150 per acre. This land lays about two miles east of Oregon.

Marion Wilson sold his 80-acre farm adjoining Mound City to Jennie Simmons and Birdie Wagner for \$150 per acre.

H. E. Burnett sold his 90-acre farm near Mound City to Roy Meyer at \$150 per acre.

Andy Burrier sold 40 acres, two and one-half miles north of Oregon, to Jas. Jackson at \$125 per acre; Geo. Kurtz sold 143 acres, seven miles northeast of Oregon, to Roy Bender, for \$16,000.

Ulrich Burger sold his 100-acre farm, 5 miles northeast of Oregon, to Robert Kneale for \$16,000.

W. S. Taylor closed a deal for the sale of his 185-acre farm, 31 miles north of Oregon, to W. S. Thomson for \$100 per acre.

Holt county land has reached the point where \$100 to \$125 per acre is considered a very low consideration. No better lands—soil conditions and productiveness considered, are to be found anywhere on the continent, and they should be worth, acre for acre, as much as any farm lands in Iowa or Illinois, and such farms as we have mentioned above, are doubtless the equal of any in our neighboring states, that are commanding \$200 to \$300 per acre.

Realty of all kinds has been in big demand and local agents have prospered. Not only farm, suburban and inside residence property have changed hands, but a number of substantial mercantile changes have taken place. In every month of the year farm or town property was conveyed. It will be noticed from the list of monthly totals that nearly half a million represented the value of the sales in the month of March. There is another item of interest to which attention may be called. That while the mortgage indebtedness increased but \$22,827, as compared with 1911, the releases increased \$103,030, as compared with 1911. In this connection it might be well for us to publish the data pertaining to the warranty, trust and release transactions for the past ten years, beginning with 1903.

Warranty.	Trust.	Releases.
1903.....	\$ 1,537,208	\$ 711,579
1904.....	1,373,700	854,167
1905.....	1,568,539	862,412

1906.....	1,410,748	744,727
1907.....	1,663,442	736,136
1908.....	1,349,529	585,919
1909.....	2,032,063	1,023,155
1910.....	2,150,992	944,303
1911.....	1,771,792	893,355
1912.....	1,825,012	916,182

Totals, \$16,733,022 \$8,271,835 \$4,739,936

The total value of the chattel mortgages filed for this ten-year period was \$2,655,484.

The largest amount of bank deposits during the year, 1912, was on the close of business in March, when the total deposits amounted to \$1,888,430.

The year 1912 shows by monthly record the warranty and quit claim transactions to have been:

No.	Value.
January.....	58.....
February.....	65.....
March.....	85.....
April.....	57.....
May.....	39.....
June.....	73.....
July.....	18.....
August.....	28.....
September.....	15.....
October.....	43.....
November.....	42.....
December.....	53.....

Total.....

The monthly filings of trust deeds and releases for 1912 were:

No.	Value.	Releases.
January.....	37.....	\$2,263
February.....	43.....	64,095
March.....	69.....	244,490
April.....	27.....	64,612
May.....	38.....	91,617
June.....	45.....	62,518
July.....	20.....	28,157
August.....	23.....	38,076
September.....	35.....	67,818
October.....	23.....	31,719
November.....	32.....	60,869
December.....	36.....	68,028

Below will be found a list of the largest deals during the year 1912, involving \$5,000 or over:

John Able to Geo F Seeman, e 75 w 120 n 20 ex s 20 ft 12, 50, 38.....

John R Adkins to Wilbert C Pearson, se 1/4 sec 16, 1/4 sec, nw 21, 64, 40.....

Andy Burrier to James Jackson, se 1/4 sec 10, 60, 38.....

Hannah C Appleman to Frank Appleman, e 1/4 nw 26 acres of e side w 1/4 nw 26, 63, 38.....

L T Baldwin to W F Vance, lots 2, 3, block 7, ex w 100 ft of n 32 ft lot 2, ex w 100 ft s 20 ft, lot 3, Mound City.....

James L Browning to Sarah J Thomas, nw, nw ne 20, 62, 39.....

W T Brown to Floyd Brown, w 1/4 ne, se nw 3, 63, 38.....

N Browning to Lewis J Fisher, w 1/4 nw, se nw 19, 62, 38, Andrew Burrier to Daniel L Burrier, tract in nw 1/4 or 1/2, 60, 38.....

Ulrich Burger to Robert Kneale, n 1/4 ne, nw ne, nw se 20, w 1/4 se sw 15, 60, 37.....

B L Bucy to James A Moon, 106 1/2 acre in 17, 60, 39, Barash Selma et al to Sadie E Chuning, lands in 30, 61, 39, Grant Conway to Maggie J Chilcoat, sw sw 2, n 1/4 nw 11, 59, 37.....

Guy Cummins, Exr, to George Greiner, e 1/4 se 11, 59, 38.....

Jus W Caton to Wm F Caton, s 1/4 nw 35; nw se 22, 62, 39, Mary E Craig to Stella Taylor, lots 2, 3, sw nw, 16 ft of W, nw nw 13, 59, 67.....

L M Couch to W R Tobin, 120 acres 18, 61, 39.....

J M Crabbill to Jos H Murray, s 1/4 se, w 30 acres ne se 35, 61, 39.....

Prather H Chesney to Herman Dubach, William Mossman, 148.70 ac 6, 59, 38.....

W P Cherry to Jno Gallagher, ne 26, 63, 38.....

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Jno Donan to Wm H Weightman, s 1/4 s 1/4 n 1/4 se 17, 62, 38, Mary E Dunham et al to B F Judy, w 1/4 nw 35, sw sw 26, 63, 39.....

T C Dungan to Ernest Oppenlander, 145 acres in 30, 60, 37.....

Walter Dudeck to John Ashworth; lands in 9, 10, 59, 37, Ed L Eads to Jno B Vandiver, w 100 acres sw 28, 60, 37.....

A L Falth to H C Hler, w 154.70 a e 1/4 s 1/4 Tark, 30, 62, 39.....

Clara Foster to W M Frazer, sw sw 5, 61, 38; lot 8, E G subdivision, 30, 62, 38.....

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HE ONCE LIVED IN KANSAS.

Inventor of the Gatling Gun Once a Resident of Oregon and White Cloud.

THE SENTINEL has noticed with quite a little surprise, the seeming controversy as to whether Richard J. Gatling, the inventor of the famous "Gatling Gun," was ever a resident of "these woods." The truth of the matter is, that he was a resident of these parts for several years. This was away back in the latter 50's and early 60's. He was here at Oregon for awhile, but his stay in this part of the country was mostly made at the town of White Cloud, just across the river in Kansas. He owned land in this county, however; but, later on, became indebted, and one of his creditors, to-wit: the late E. B. Frazer, of St. Joseph, obtained judgment against him, in one of the courts here, levied upon his land in Holt county, and had the same sold, under execution. This land lies in Secs. 20, and 21, Tp. 60, Rg. 39, and adjoins the present home farm of Mr. C. A. Moser, south of Fortescue. Because by an execution sale the wife's dower right in lands is not affected in Missouri, this title had to be straightened up in recent years, by getting a quit-claim deed from Gatling and wife, which was done by one of our present attorneys here in Oregon. The Gatlings, notwithstanding their reputed wealth, charged \$50 for signing such quit-claim deed.

This land was deeded to Dr. Gatling, Henry W. Peter and E. B. Frazer, the deed being executed by Judge John D. Perkins and Sarah A. M. Perkins, his wife, on May 26, 1867, and was acknowledged before E. Vanhook, then circuit clerk. Gatling's one-third interest was sold to Ozias Bailey, by Naion Crow, then sheriff, on April 18, 1868, upon a judgment obtained by Frazer, in our circuit court, on Oct. 19, 1859, for the sum of \$739.64 debt and \$18 damages. This sale was advertised in the Forest City Courier, then published by Alvin R. Conklin, and Gatling's interest was bought by Ozias Bailey, the old pork packer, of White Cloud, though residing there conducted his business on the Missouri side of the river, for \$400. The quit-claim deed spoken of is dated May 14, 1860, and is signed by R. J. Gatling and Jennina Gatling, his wife; it was acknowledged in Hartford, Connecticut, May 27, 1860, and is of record in Holt county. The quit-claim was made to Dr. John R. Milton, who owned the land at that time, but who since died in a hospital in St. Joseph.

In 1856 a company was organized at Oregon, to found a town on the banks of the Missouri river, in Kansas Territory, for which they selected the name of White Cloud, for a then recent chief of the Iowa Indians, on whose lands the town was to be built. The company was composed of John H. Pitt, James Foster and Dr. H. W. Peter, of Oregon, and Cornelius Dordland and Enosh Spaulding, who were located on the townsite. But as the land still belonged to the Indians, a title could not be secured. But in the spring of 1857, when the lands were brought into the market, the company was reorganized and enlarged. Among the new stockholders were Ozias and David Bailey, Dr. Richard J. Gatling, who came from Indianapolis, Indiana, and his brother William, of Des Moines, Iowa. At the sale of the Iowa Trust lands, which occurred at Iowa Point, in June, 1857, a title was secured. Dr. Gatling remained in White Cloud many months, and was in every sense of the word a resident of White Cloud, remaining there to not only look after his own interest, but those of his brother.

Dr. Gatling was a native of North Carolina, and was born in 1818, and was 85 years of age at the time of his death. The family went to Indiana, where he grew to manhood, and studied medicine, but was more inclined to mechanics, and patented a rice sowing machine, adapting it also to sowing grain in drills; also a steam break and a steam plow. But he was best known as the inventor of the "revolving battery," which bears his name, "The Gatling gun," which was patented in 1861. He left here early in the year 1860, and returned to Indianapolis, where he perfected his patent.

Richard J. Gatling was a doctor, and, it has been said, was a good one, too, though he seems not to have practiced his profession very extensively while here. He died in February, 1903, at his home in Hartford, Conn., surrounded by his many luxurious furnishings, evidencing the wealth that came to him from the sale of the

patents obtained by him on his famous guns. These patents were, it is said, sold to the U. S. Government, exclusively; this government refusing to allow the guns to be introduced into any other civilized nation, for the reason, that, if it did, they might some time, be used against our own people; and, up to a few years ago, the patents were still so held by our government—and probably are so held yet. It has been said that these guns (originated by Dr. Gatling) are among the most destructive implements of warfare ever invented. It is a machine gun of the mitrailleuse order. It has generally 5 or 10 barrels, and each barrel has a corresponding lock. Although the barrels and locks revolve together, the locks have a forward and backward action. By means of a forward motion the cartridges are placed in the chambers of the barrels and the breech is closed when the discharge occurs; while through the agency of the backward motion the empty cartridge cases are extracted, continuous firing can be carried on at the rate of 1,000 shots a minute, as one case is replaced by another as fast as it is emptied, and their range is from 1,000 to 2,000 yards. These guns have never been used much in real warfare, so far as we know, but have been in street riots, mobs, etc. They were taken out West, to some of the government forts just after the war, and were used out there for awhile, during the latter 60's and early 70's. It was said against the Indians—to make them be good. This, we suppose, was upon the theory that Col. Chivington, one of the early-day commandants of Denver and vicinity, was said to have promulgated, at the time, that "The only good Indians are the dead Indians." The slaughter there, was, as we remember having heard and read of it at the time, so great that measures were taken to prohibit Gatling guns ever being used again in civil warfare. However this may have been, we have no positive knowledge, but as an evidence of what looks to us like it might have been so, is the fact that we do not remember having ever heard of one of these guns being used during the whole of the late Spanish-American war; though it does seem to us that to have had about 12 or 15 of them playing upon those block-houses on San Juan Hill, at about the time that Col. Roosevelt with his intrepid Rough Riders was determinedly ascending the hill, in the face of that withering shower of Moser and Krag-Jorgison bullets, that was rained upon them by the Spaniards, would have been a pretty effective way to have stopped the coming of some of those deadly Spanish bullets.

Win Big Victory.

Suffrage leaders of Missouri won a signal victory Wednesday last, when the senate and house committees by an almost unanimous vote decided to report favorably both the senate and house equal suffrage amendments. The vote of the senate committee was unanimous, and only one member of the house committee voted in the negative. His name was not announced.

The women were elated at the result, but were surprised that they won so easily. Not one-fifth of their orators had spoken, and every one had settled down for a long session of oratory when President Pro Tem Wilson of the senate asked permission to make a motion. He said there was no sense in wasting any more time in asking the senate committee to do what was right and he moved that the Craig suffrage amendment be reported favorably. Senator Gardner, of St. Louis, seconded the motion, which carried without a dissenting voice. The house committee then voted to report the amendment favorably and before half of the big audience realized what had happened the hearing was adjourned.

For a minute there was silence and then the building shook with applause, the men joining in it. The women did not leave the hall immediately, but gathered in little knots saying pleasant things about the Missouri legislature and predicting victory in the end. They realized that the real battle was still ahead of them, but they were pleased with the outlook.

The women more than met expectations in defending their measure and several men appeared before the committee urging that the plea of the women be heeded. There was a huge crowd present, which caused much delay in starting the proceedings. The intention of meeting in the senate chamber was abandoned on account of the crowd and the meeting adjourned to the hall of the house.